Choice Poetry.

SURRAH FOR ABE LINCOLN.

Trus-" Boatmen Dance."

Barrah! harrah! did you hear the news? The Democrats have got the blues: They're puzzled now, and all affaid, ance we've nominated Abe. Then shout, freemen, shout! Shout, freemen, shout; We'll all unite, And bravely fight.

For the Star of Freedom's dawning. Hi! ho! we'll put them through, Split their rails, and haul them too Hi! ho! we'll put them through, Polit their rails, and haul them too In all their ranks they cannot find andidate to suit their mind:

They kick and squirm, but 'tis no use, Their game is up, their platform's loose Then shout, freemen, shout! Chaut, freemen, shout We'll all maite, And bravely fight, For the Star of Freedom's dawning.

They know that they will lose the day, If they take up with Stephen A .; And so, to add to their humbug swell, think they'd better take up Bell. Then shout, freemen, shout! Shout, freemen, shout! And bravely fight,

For the Star of Freedom's dawning Hi! ho! etc. I hear they've bought an old steam-tug On which to place poor little Dug; For President, too late they've found, His cont-tail comes too near the ground

Then shout, freemen, shout! Shout, freemen, shout! We'll all unite. And bravely fight For the Star of Freedom's dawning.

We'll give them Han enough this Fall, In satisfy them one and all, Ferred up in style quite neat and plain, Then shout, freemen, shout! Shout, freemen, shout! We'll all unite. And bravely fight, For the Star of Fredom's dawning

And the way we'll beat will be a sin; The coming year's impending blast, Then shout, freemen, shout! Shout, freemen, shout!

> And bravely fight, For the Star of Freedom's dawning. Hi! ho! we'll put them through, Split their rails, and haul them too Hi! bo! we'll put them through, Split their rails, and haul them too.

Miscellancous.

Is Douglas a Catholic.

We have never asserted that Judge Donglas is a Catholic. We do not intend to make that assertion until we can prove it. But in spite of our honest forbearance, the talk on the streets makes out a prima facie case against him. We do not care to repeat all that is said, be cause much is asserted that we cannot substantiate. The main points, however, are these : that when Judge Douglas was in Europe, and shortly after he had left Rome, there came a report to this country, through the Catholic journals, that an eminent American statesman-a member of the Senate of the United Stateshad submitted to the Pope, received abwould say, the "right hand of fellowship." This report pointed directly to Mr. Douglas, inasmuch as he was the only Senator known to be abroad; but after floating whence the money for a powerful but conaround in the newspapers, without exciting much comment, it died out. The to come.

It is well that all citizens should ask matrimonial alliance formed, a few years after that European tour, with an influential Catholic family, gave rise to new while revived the rumor that the Catholic newspapers had put into circulation. But the extraordinary proceedings at Pegave him another lease of his seat in the ask them, too, and keep asking until the Senate, were carried by Catholic voters, whole truth in this matter is declared .who acted under instruction from high If Senator Douglas became a member of ecclesiastical authority. We have no reason to doubt that Sangamon and Madition of the Catholic Church when in Europe, or if there is any secret understanding between ison counties were so carried. The evi- him and the leading men of the organidence of that fact is overwhelming.—
The baptism of the Judge's child—if we their votes and the votes of their followmistake not, the only one born to him ers, for a consideration, the fact must be since that European tour—in the forms known. We call upon his organs to exprescribed by that scarlet woman spoken plain. The evidence is accumulating of in the sacred text, is another link in the chain of circumstances which go to at the truth, even though Judge Douglas show that he has embraced the Catholic should be defeated, and this Government faith. The superhuman exertions of the still remain in Protestant control.—Chi-Catholic papers in his behalf, before and cago Press and Tribune. after the meeting of the Charleston Con-

of Archbishop Hughes, the American Primate, at a Douglas meeting in New York—a meeting held to influence the action of the New York delegation at Baltimore; the unaccountable zeal of the Judge John Pettit, which was published Catholics in that delegation when the in the last number of the Breckinridge Convention assembled—these things conpled with the other fact that every Catholic journal in the United States, and as far as we know every priest and bishop of the letter, to further exhibit the nerce and an overwhelming majority of the nature of the warfare now raging in the laymen of the Catholic Church, are now Democratic ranks in Indiane, yiz supporting him as they never support LETTER FROM HON. JOHN PETTIT, THE "OLD out what zealous Protestants call a strong case. Add to all, the charge which is not denied, that his pocket has suffered, that the cause of the Pope in the present Italian struggle, might be triumphant sound Democracy to put a Breckinridge over the popular sovereignty which the and Lane Electoral Ticket in this State.

Judge Douglas has unquestionable right

testant principle is very dear to Ameriwhich is to light all nations to independence and freedom. They want no imfor freeing and blessing mankind. Least to the Union, and to its parts, North and of all do they want this Protestant Gov- South, is to be feared by the election of ernment turned over to the tender mer- the former than of the latter. what woes have come to the parent Gov- who says, as Douglas does, "It matters ernment-that of Old England-by not what way the Supreme Court may Catholic sovereigns who have occupied hereafter decide as to the abstract questhe throne, the last of whom was driven tion whether slavery may or may not go out by that ever-glorious Revolution of into a Territory under the Constitution; 1688. And they have the word of the the people have the lawful means to inorgans of the Church that her policy has troduce or exclude it, as they please."not changed. Only a few years ago, one of these-a journal in St. Louis, published by the approbation of the bishop of that diocese-declared that the Church never could tolerate heresy, and that if she did not punish it here, her forbear-

the exercise of her will. We do not wonder then that members of Protestant churches of all denominations are excited by the inquiry which has been put afloat, nor that the excite ment is shared by all Americans who know and appreciate the deep purposes of Catholicism in this country. The efforts of the Society of the Propaganda in Austria, for the subversion of Protestanism in the United States-a society that, under the presidency of the veteran supporter of despotism, the wily Metternich, has sent perhaps millions of money to this country-are not forgotten. Men inquire if the time has come for a bold solution, and, as our Protestant friends stroke to be made for the supremacy of Catholicism in this land; and instinctively, almost, glance across the ocean to that active Propaganda as the source cealed attempt upon American liberty is

ance proceeded from a lack of power, not

why Judge Douglas draws about him every priest, bishop, layman and newssurmises and suspicions; and for a little paper in the Catholic church in this country. Their devotion cannot grow out of his reputed Democracy, because there are other Democrats as good as he, to cal power the Judge had abandoned the faith of his family, which was strongly Calvinistic, and given his adhesion to that false and fallen Church of Rome.—
But the average of the sake politiBut the average of the sake politiare other Democrats as good as ne, to whom they are not devoted at all. Who has ever known of the attendance of Archbishop Hughes upon partisan meetings, except in this one case that we have cited, in which Judge Douglas' inoria during the campaign of 1858, came terests were at stake? It cannot be perjust in time to arouse the Protestant public once more. What those proceedings were we shall have occasion to tell at the proper time. The renewed suspicion of did he ever go to a Republican mass the Judge's apostasy also received con-meeting to forward Mr. Seward's claims? firmation from the attitude of the clergy What secret influence is powerful enough and laity of the Church during that memorable struggle. They were arrayed without exception in the ranks of the Dong- as one man in his support? These are las men. The management of the can-vass was given up to them, and it is be-liered. lieved, upon what we think is sufficient sire to bring theology into politics, we evidence, that the doubtful counties which are going to ask them, and ask others to

vention; and the fact of the appearance Abraham Lincoln-Our next President.

Letter of Hon. John Pettit. Mr. Bright alluded in his speech to recent letter to the Breckinridge Commitorgan at Indianapolis, and endorsed a portion of its sentiments, which he quoted. We reproduce the material portions

BRASS PIECE" OF INDIANA. LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 27, 1860.

I fully approve of the purpose of the oppressed Italians are laying down their My sympathy and judgment are with lives to establish, and even our confidence them, and I cannot but hope they may in the Judge's Protestantism is shaken. succeed. It is said that this is going counter to and bolting the regular nomi to join the Catholic Church if he wants nation, and that it will prevent Douglas to. He might become a member of the getting the vote of this State. I deny order of Jesuits with peculiar propriety. both of these propositions. It was not Nobody can complain of the direction regular to adjourn the Convention from in which his religious convictions, if he Charleston to Baltimore. It was not has any such, impel him. Nor can he regular to exclude, at the latter city, dunor can his friends complain if his ru- ly appointed delegates from their seats mored apostasy becomes a matter of in- It was not regular to nominate candiquiry, now that he is a candidate for the dates by one half of the members after Presidency. Most men believe that Cath- the other half had withdrawn; nor is it olicism in this country is not so much a true that running a Breckinridge and system of religion as a politico-ecclesias- Lane ticket will defeat Douglas in this tical system-an engine for obtaining po. State. My observation satisfies me there litical power to the detriment of Liberty, are enough sound Democrats in the State as that power is now being used in Italy, who would not vote for the Douglas tick-Austria, Spain and Mexico; and when et if no other ticket was in the field, to it is proposed to establish a central Catholic influence in the White House, for it is the right and duty of all men to controlling the country's diplomacy and vote for such men as represent their prindomestic legislation, naturally enough ciples. The truth is, there is no regular the people want to know it. The Pro- nominee of the Democratic party in the field, and every Democrat is at liberty to cans. It is the principle of religious and vote for whom he pleases, without violapolitical liberty. To it we owe this re- ting party usage or party faith. I prefer publican government and all the bless- Breckinridge and Lane, because their ings which flow therefrom ; and to it the political faith and platform are mine .hopes of all patriots are turned as the star It is said this policy will elect Lincoln. Let it be so rather than that Douglas should succeed. I believe that Lincoln is pediments put in the way of the onward a more conservative and sounder national progress of that principle in its mission man than Douglas, and that less danger

> This shows that he is neither a jurist nor a statesman, for being either, he must know that the judgments and decrees of the Supreme Court, under our form of Government, must be obeyed, though it should take the whole United States to enforce them; and that there are no lawful means to prevent or defeat their exe-

An appeal cannot lawfully be taken to a popular meeting. This would be a ty is, and is the only conservative party, from the judgment of the Supreme Court revolution and anarchy, not within the constitution and laws of the Union. As well may it be said that if the Supreme Court has decreed, in a proper case, that Mr. Donglas is the owner of a section of land in Kansas, the people of the Territory have the lawful means to deprive im of it. This is monstrous doctrine, and the author of it cannot receive my countenance for the Presidency. Mr. Donglas has proved false to the sound principles of the constitution and of his party, and is not worthy of support .-'He has denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." Cæsar needed the imperial purple to enable him to pay his lebts and replenish his bankrupt coffers, exhausted by extravagance and in ambitious strife for power. Have we no Cæsar, in this respect, in these days?

Respectfully, &c. JOHN PETTIT.

POLITICAL BETS .- We will make the following bets with any responsible

party. 8500 that Douglas won't carry Ashtabuls county in this State. \$500 that there will be a President

elected within ten years unless comething turns up to prevent. \$500 that if Heenan goes to the House there will be better order in that building

than there has been for several years.

8500 that Lincoln can't carry 150 strong gin cocktails at one time. \$500 that Bell cannot be cowed, and consequently isn't a cow Bell.

\$500 that Gen. Jackson is dead. 8500 that Wm. Lloyd Garrison won't carry South Carolina. 8500 that Hannibal Hamlin had pa-

\$500 that John Morrissy can lick Edward Everett in a fair stand up fight. 8500 that our Revolutionary forefath

rents both on his mother's and father's

ers did the fair thing. 8500 that Jefferson, Clay, Webster, &c., were good fellows. These bets to be taken together. are sick of so much talk. Let us put up some money .- Cleveland Plaindealer.

A CLUB OF DOUGLASTTE NEGROES. The Albany Evening Journal says: "A gentleman who was at the Douglas reception at Clifton Springs, informs us that one of the Democratic Clubs in importance, we should give it as our beuniform on that occasion, were negrous, and that they behaved quits as well, and looked as well, and received as much atlooked as well, and received as much attention, as any other Club on the ground." Herald.

Who cries dissolve? What traiter hand Would rend this sacred chain asunder? Each link a memory of the band Has Wonder lost her stolid gaze? Is Retson trampled down by Madness! And Sorrow take the place of Gladness The Union now-the Union ever!

Stand forth the fiend-for man there's nene-Who shrinks not from the dread ambition Of clouding Liberty's bright sun, At cost of more than hell's perdition! Living, by conscience ever stung-Dead, a recusant's page in story— Whose infamy would e'er be sung, Till Nature yields and Time grows boary.

Hope, patriots, hope! Ne'er say dissever! The Union now—the Union ever!

But hark! the North sends forth a voice-The loyal South returns her greeting— While the East and West with shouts rejoice, And bail the glad, fraternal meeting. Their banners to the sky are flung, While every breeze the folds are kissing; We gaze the firmament along, And not a single star is missing.

The Union now-the Union ever! Mt. Vernon's tomb its gates outspread-Look where the rev'rent shede is weeping! While Monticello's Sage, though dead A fearful, ghostful vigit's keeping. Yet list! another spirit's moan: "Ye have a boon, nor scarce deserve it! That lost Earth's hope is ever gone; By the Eternal, then preserve it!" Up, patriots, up! Ne'er say dissever! The Union now-the Union ever!

On the Anxious Seat.

Not a few staunch Democrats have been ciple, as every free man of principle must be. They ignore, as we do, the fire-ea-However much they admire the pluck of ing peace is plain. This system of sec-Douglas, they feel that should he be thrown outside the ring at Baltimore they would now have the best plea in the world would now have the best plea in the world for renouncing their political associations and coming over like men into the Republican ranks. Now this is saying nothing severe upon them. The Republicans know the delicacy of their situation, and when they are fully convinced that there is no other place of artifact of the hearts of the others, and there will be an end of this crusade. The great principle that make the principle that make the state of t is no other place of safety—when they become satisfied that the Republican parbecome satisfied that the Republican par-oncilable, eternal warfare upon the instithe only national party, then we expect they will join us. We recognize among them, men of honor and station, of ability and virtue. To such, the right hand fellowship will be extended, for with

(Ill.) Beacon. "Nary One."

such, we can work and win .- Aurora

Did you ever hear of a Douglas paper ecommending a careful perusal of the offered as an amendment the following debates between Donglas and Lincoln ? proviso : Did you ever see a quotation from any of Lincoln's speeches in a Douglas pa-per, which was not also in all the Republican papers? Did you ever see a Republican pape

efuse to publish any part of Mr. Lincoln's or Mr. Hamlin's record ? Did you ever see a Douglas paper which did not refuse to publish portions of Douglas' and Johnson's record?

Douglas or Johnson, or Johnson agreed with Johnson or Douglas ?

Did you ever see any portion of Lin-coln's speeches which Republicans were ashamed of? Did you ever see a Douglas man who s not ashamed of some portions of the

peeches of Douglas? Did you ever hear a Douglas orator with more than one idea? Did you ever hear of a "popular sovereignty" or "non-intervention" more

that ten years old? Did you ever hear of the Republicans running two candidates for the Presidency, and abusing each other as "secession-ists," "traitors," "disorganizers," "disunionists," etc. ?

If any one ever does hear of or witness my of these things, we hope he will immediately report the wonder to an aston-ished world.—Grand Rapids Eagle.

A great deal of speculation is yet "being made" in regard to the real object of Mr. Douglas in making his present tour of New England. On the one hand it is said that he is only passing on, in a quiet sort of a way, in search of "his mother," and again it is stated that he is las. only looking for the "grave of his father." We hardly know how to judge in this matter—but were we to express a candid opinion in reference to a subject of such

THE UNION NOW! THE UNION EVER! The Sedition Law and the Democracy.

No act of our Government ever called out such universal odium and condemnation as the famous "Sedition Law," From the hills of Vermont to the pine woods of Maine, which undertook to coerce opinion, and That Freedom must wage for the true and the right? to deny liberty of speech and of the press.
Unpopularity and lasting defeat rewarded its proposers, and history chroneles it

We're coming, we're coming, with heart and with hand!
And the name of tas Stateman the people like best, try where it originated.

Mr. Douglas is the only statesman of modern times who has had the hardihood Then, arouse ye, bold Freemen! for now is the hore, to propose the revival of this Statute.— Who Liberty's charter would bester for place, He, last winter, in the Senate, brought up a new Sedition Law scheme, closely resembling the old one. Yet, in one respect, his imitation was even worse than And millions of Freemen re-echo the strain, the original. The proposers of the first Hurrah! for "Old Abe"—"Honest Abe of the West!" Law had at least the excuse that they And horrah! for "Our Hamlin"—the truest and best! were, as they supposed, defending a Free Government, by harsh means. Mr. Where the Orient dawns, to the gates of the West, Douglas' Sedition Law, while equally harsh, had no object but to defend and The minions of Slavery shall ever profane! perpetuate the Institution of Slavery .- Then, up, every Freeman, and join the brave band, We place an extract from Mr. Douglas' And toil ever on, till you've rescued the land! speech side by side with a portion of the For proud is the purpose your country to save,

SEDITION ACT.

"And be it further enacted. That if In the debate at Galesburg between cious writing or writings against the Gov-House of the Congress of the United for some time past in that peculiar frame States, or the President of the United of mind quaintly expressed by the head- States, with intent to defame the said ing of this article. Every Northern man Government, or either House of the Conis opposed to the extension of slavery- gress, or the said President, or to bring he sees the irresistible results to his coun- them, or either of them into contempt or try, if the Democratic party are bolster- disrepute; or to excite against them, ed up and held in favor-and he longs the hatred of the good people of the Unifor an occasion for leaving their ranks ted States, or to stir up sedition within in a respectable manner. Many an Illinois Democrat feels his destiny pledged lawful combinations therein, for opposing to that of Douglas, so long as Douglas is or resisting any law of the United States, the recognized head of the party in the or any act of the President of the United State-and did in his own heart rejoice States, done in pursuance of any such at the failure of the Charleston Conven- law, or of the power in him vested by tion to give him the nomination. Since the Constitution of the United States; Mr. Lincoln argued that this was no test the adjournment of that body, this feeling then such persons being thereof convict- of the soundness or nationality of a polit-

"Mr. President, the mode of preservtution of American Slavery, with a view to its ultimate extinction throughout the land. Sir, I confess the object of the legislation I contemplate is to PUT DOWN this outside interference; it is to repress the 'irrepressible conflict.'

Of course in this procedure Mr. Douglas had his party at his back. In order to test and limit, plainly, the intent of the movement, Senator Harlan of Iowa

"But the free discussion of the morality and expediency of Slavery should never be interfered with by the laws of any State, or the United States; and the freedom of speech and of the press, on this and every subject of domestic and national policy, should be maintained in-violate in all the States."

This amendment was rejected-the Republicans present all voting for it, and all the Democrate present all voting Did you ever hear of a proposition on which Mr. Donglas agreed with either against it! The party thus placed itself on record in the Senate as the opponent of freedom of speech.

> SHORT RECORD .- "We want to subdue you." - Stephen A. Douglas. "I don't care whether slavery

"The owner of Blave property has a right to take his property into the terri- file. tories."-Stephen A. Douglas. "The Missouri Compromise canonized in the hearts of the American people."-

Stephen A. Douglas. "The Missouri Compromise unconstinational speech at Providence." - Stephen unless, in the mean time, Mr. Breckin-A. Douglas. "The Territories are held in abeyance

by the general government-are governed in a minority as a father governs his son."-Stephen A. Douglas. "Niggers above clams-down South." Stephen A. Douglas. "Clams above niggers-

"I have made my last speech on very seven years ago."-Stephen A. "Let us liquor."-Stephen A. Doug

Stephen A. Douglas.

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen has de clared for Lincoln-at least Chief Justice Hornblower, of Newark, vouches for the is not on the Douglas as has been reported, fact. Mr. Frelinghuysen was a quiet but on the Lincoln electoral ticket.
supporter of Fillmore, in 1856.

CAMPAIGN SONG.

To marshal their sons for the glotious fight, as a law unworthy of the age and coun- Then, bursh! for "Old Abe" "Honest Abe of the West!

justly infamous Sedition Act, that all may note the striking similarity between And hurrah! for "Old Abe"—"Honest Abe of the West!"

And hurrah! for "Our Hamlin"—the truest and best!

A Prophecy Fulfilled.

any person shall write, print, utter or Douglas and Lincoln, in 1858, the former publish, or shall cause or procure to be dwelt upon the sectional character of the written, printed, uttered or published, or Republican organization. "You have," shall knowingly and willingly assist or said he, "a sectional organization-a paraid in writing, printing, uttering or pub- ty which appeals to the Northern section lishing any false, scandalous and mali- of the Union aginst the Southern-a party which appeals to Northern passion, ernment of the United States, or either Northern pride, Northern ambition, and Northern prejudices against Southern people, the Southern States and Southern institutions. . . No political creed is sound which cannot be proclaimed fearlessly in every State of the Union." Mr. Lincoln, in reply, called attention to the fact that Mr. Douglas did not and could not lay his finger upon anything in the Republican platform that was wrong or that entitled it to the appellation of sectional-that the only evidence he could produce in support of either charge was that in the Southern portion of the Union there are people who will not let Republican doctrines be proclaimed among them.

national policy. These men are Republican at heart. They are with us in prin-exceeding two years." said dollars, and by imprisonment not self fast becoming sectional. I ask his attention to the fact that his speeches would not go as current now south of the Ohio river, as they have formerly gone there. I ask his attention to the fact that he felicitates himself to-day that all the Democrats of the Free States are agreeing with him. If he has not thought of this I commend to his consideration the eyidence of his own declaration on this day of his becoming sectional too. I see it rapidly approaching. Whatever may be the result of this ephemeral contest between Judge Douglas and myself, I see the day rapidly approaching when his pill of sectionalism, which he has been thrusting down the throats of Republicans for years past, will be crowded down his own throat."

The prediction embraced in the last sentence has been fulfilled earlier than Mr. Lincoln probably expected it would be. The developments at Charleston, within the last few days, prove Mr. Douglas to be the head of an intensely sectional organization, and that he holds to doctrines which cannot be proclaimed in every State of the Union." - Chicago Press and

THE FUSION .- The Albany Evening Journal has the following language in regard to the Democratic fusion. It has

the ring of Mr. Weed's best uttterances: Remembering, as we do, how long and tenaciously the Democracy was powerful, by adherence to its principles, usages and discipline, we are amazed at the folly that has dwarfed and demoralized it. In its better days, before its destinies fell into the hands of traders and tricksters, the position standing upon his "great princi-Democratic party would have preferred a dozen defeats rather than resort to, or rely on bargains with other opponents. he sends a dispatch to his freinds that they When converts from other parties came to them, accompting their principles, they were received. But the idea of dividing an Electoral ticket with three hostile parup or voted down."—Stephen A. Doug-ties—each their avowed opponents— would have been sconted by the leaders, as it will now be spurned by the rank and

> says, in his Press, that "the election in Maine proves that Abraham Lincoln will certainly be chosen for the next President field, and the fire-eaters and the Disunionists of the South shall ground their arms and yield to Douglas and Johnson." As it is morally certain that Mr. Breckinridge will not "withdraw," and that the fireeaters and Disunionists of the South will not "ground arms," it follows, as a matter of course, that "Abraham Lincoln will certainly be chosen for the next disunionists. He says that in case any President." As Col. Forney is a man who is not apt to be mistaken in such matters, this opinion is a valuable one should be attempted; or any disposition to our side of the house.

Mr. Washburne, of California, brother of the "three Washburnes" in Congress,

The Republicans at Occaquan, Va., that at the present rate of decrease, in have raised another pole, in the place of twenty years there will not be a Quaker in the out tately cut down.

Greenfield Democrat.

Well he might, for it cost him only twenty eight cents a gallon !— Worcester in the world.

The Way of the Transgressor is Hard. In 1849 Stephen A. Douglas eulogized the Missouri Compromise as "sacred as the Constitution itself," and predicted with a bold assurance that no one would ever be infamos enough to lay "ruthless" hands upon it.

In the commencement of the year 1854 Mr. Douglas, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, brought forward a bill organizing the Territory of Nebraska, and reporting against disturbing the Mis-

souri Compromise act. One month later, in strong contadiction of the above, he appeared in the chamber of the United States Senate with a bill in his hands to repeal it, and with a boldness of treachery and stultification hardly ever equalled, and with a brazen front urged the repeal upon the great principle of orig-

inal self-government. This mockery was so transparent that at the first shock almost the entire Northern Democracy were palsied with dismay. But with a strange characteristic of the human mind Democracy began to change their chagrin and protest to pity; that to extenuation for the act; then to defend it; and from thence to embrace and swear it to be the "holy holies" of original Democracy. The world watching this transformation, could but wonder at the novelty

of the human mind. Then followed the Kansas trouble, when unbiased minds could but discover that the people of the "Territory being left perfectly free to regulate their own institutions in their own way," meant to place them in charge of Missouri slaveholding ruffians with stuffed candle-box returns to answer the place of the purity of the ballotbox. Then followed the Dred Scott Decision with the edict that Congress or the people of a Territory possessed no other power over the subject of slavery except

This decision exploding all Mr. Donglas had ever claimed and chanted and said for popular sovereignty, nevertheless received his mocking and derisive concur-

that "coupled with the duty of protecting

This glaring inconsistency Mr. Douglas gilded over with an artful demagogue's skill. Thus encouraged, the slaveholdingpower next presented that child of hell. the Lecompton Constitution. This was has continually gnawed upon their political vitals, and has produced a decidedly inflammatory state of their views of ished by a fine not exceeding two thouly inflammatory state of their views of ished by a fine not exceeding two thouly inflammatory state of their views of ished by a fine not exceeding two thouly inflammatory state of their views of ished by a fine not exceeding two thouly inflammatory state of their views of ished by a fine not exceeding two thoulast Has been any court of the United States ical doctrine, and added:

"I ask his attention, also, to the fact last Has feel the monster until it was getting along a little to fast for Mr. Douglast Has been any court of the United States ical doctrine, and added:

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"I ask his attention, also, to the fact last Has feel the monster until it was last Has been any court of the United States ical doctrine, and added:

"I ask his attention, also, to the fact last Has feel the monster until it was last Has feel th getting a little importune and unwise. It did not give Mr. Douglas time to suffi-ciently prepare the public mind for its appearance, and the danger of losing his Senatorial seat forced him to try and keep the animal back. Here was a difficulty that treacherous demagogues sooner or later reach. He would like to keep the favor of the South and support the bill; but that would lose him his seat. He fought the Lecompton bill, and by a series of artful dodges retained his place in the Senate; but in so doing he had incurred the displeasure of the slave god. Mr. Douglas, although forced to defend his position in this respect, was willing to pay any and every kind of tithes to the slave deity for indulgences for the future. He was willing to incarcerate Republicans to stoptheir plaguing the flesh dealers.

He was in favor of Squatter Sovereignty and unfriendly legislation as his great principle, but still he was willing to leave itto the Supreme Court, which he knew had already decided against it and killed it. He had his sycophants vote for a fire-eater for Speaker, and in short was ready to do anything for them if they would make him President; but while they loved the treason they despised the traitor, and no bullying or coaxing could drive them to his support. Thus matters stood at the meeting of the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions. At these the Southern States would not consent to nominate Douglas or accept his dishonest triple-faced platform, and they separated and nominated Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

But the crowning shame of Mr. Douglas

is this: after finding that in his assumed may "modify the platform" to please the South. But too late-they scorned his modifying treachery, and have left him to his fate.

fragment of his party which can give him bombast of being a Presidential candidate with not half the chance of ever holding IF NOT THAT, THEN THAT .- Col. Forney a seat in the Presidential chair to being blown up in some powder mill.

He has spent millions to advance his political fortunes, and has dodged around upon all subjects; and he can now sit down ridge shall withdraw himself from the and review his numerous treacheries, and calculate whether they have paid.

> A SOUTHERN MAN ON DISURION .- Hon. Amos Kendall, of Maryland, who was a member of Jackson's Cabinet, and one of his most confidential advisers, has written a letter to Orr, of South Carolina. in which he alludes to the threats of the act of resistance to Lincoln's inaugu should be attempted : or any disposition of his election, 200,000 men would be ready to volunteer for the execution of the laws and maintenance of the Union.

Early in life Mr. Douglas began to imbibe the true spirit of New England !-